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LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF WILLIAM B. SWETT.

A WEEK WITH A PHOTOGRAPHER.

ONE Autumn, there came to the Profile House a seedy looking man, whose baggage was two heavy chests, and who, as we soon discovered, was a photographer, sent by a firm in New York to take views of the places of interest in the mountains. He was not a very prepossessing individual; wore an army uniform, and had only one eye, black and piercing, but we were soon interested in him. We learned that he went out with Dr. Kane's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin as photographer, but the intense cold prevented him from taking views and he was otherwise employed. He had been in the army during our civil war, and a splinter destroyed one of his eyes at the battle of Malvern Hill.

He had come to the mountains at the wrong time, July and August being the best months for photographing. He remained over a week without seeing a single fair day and was almost in despair. He had a cousin who was a deaf-mute and he could talk by means of the manual alphabet. He wished to engage me to guide and assist him in taking views at the first opportunity, and I obtained permission to help him for a week. He wished to go to some parts of the mountains which had never been visited by photographers.

We loaded ourselves with his apparatus and other necessary articles and went here and there for some time with varied success. He at last decided to ascend Eagle Cliff and try to get views of the Profile House and the surrounding scenery. Our loads weighed over a hundred pounds each and the ascent was hard indeed, but

we finally reached the spot where I had watched the eagle, as related before. We cut down several trees, made a clearing and built a staging about six feet high, from which a wide view could be had. He succeeded in taking several good pictures.

The next day we talked it over and determined to camp out two days. Taking our loads as before, with provisions enough to last until our return, we proceeded to the "Basin," taking views on the way.

The "Basin" is a deep hollow worn in the solid granite by the long continued action of the water, which falls into it over a ledge a few feet in height and escapes through a small opening at the opposite side. Its shortest width is twenty feet, and its depth fifteen feet. It forms a mammoth bowl which is always filled with very cold and very pure water. The water is very clear and the bottom can be distinctly seen. Viewed from a certain spot on one side, the other side assumes the form of a gigantic foot, with the sole outward and fully exposed to the action of the water. It is a beautiful place, close to the road, and it is pleasant to linger there and watch the eddying whirl of waters.

At the Basin we determined to remain all day and night. After taking a few views in different positions, in each of which I figured, the photographer removed his apparatus to the other side and had got it adjusted, when he hit one leg of the stand with his foot and sent the whole into the Basin. In trying to save it, he slipped and fell in himself. I was standing near him, and knowing that he could not swim, I made such haste to catch him that I too went headlong into the water. The water was icy cold, it being near November. Being a good swimmer, I soon placed my companion where he could hold on for a few minutes and having got out myself, I helped him to do the same. We were in a bad way, certainly, both of us wet to the skin and the apparatus fifteen feet under water. The poor fellow actually wept, believing he had lost it forever, but I told him I would get it again, even if I had to dive for it. Procuring a long pole we made a very good grappling with some nails we had with us, and let it down, but found it too short. Splicing it with cords, we again let it down and, as I was feeling about for the object of our search, I lost my balance and fell into the Basin a second time. I had, at previous times, like many others, stood on the brink of the Basin and longed for a plunge in the "delicious looking bath," but I changed my mind entirely after

this second experience, and at all subsequent visits to the spot, I "looked, but longed no more." Undaunted, I climbed out and we renewed our attempts to recover the apparatus, which we finally succeeded in doing,

Oh! how we capered and laughed, forgetting that we were thoroughly wet, two miles from any house, and without the means to make a fire. By the time that we began to realize our situation, and consider what we should do, a team happened along and we procured some matches of the driver and determined to stay all night as we had at first intended. We built a large fire and so far dried our clothes that we felt comfortable, and then worked on till near sundown, when we looked about for a place to spend the night. I remembered having seen a small shanty somewhere in the vicinity, a year before, and went to look for it. After a diligent search I found it about half a mile away, and returned to guide my comrade to it, marking the trees as I went, to insure a speedy return. It was the best place we could find and we proceeded to make ourselves comfortable, although the fact that there was an old bear-trap near by brought up rather unpleasant associations; the idea of one of those animals coming along not being agreeable.

We ate our supper cold and made our bed with moss and blankets. We dared not build a fire in that place, for fear of a conflagration in the woods, a thing which had happened before from the same cause. The gloom of the forest and the rapidly increasing darkness were indeed thrilling. The darkness put it out of our power to converse, which was rather uncomfortable. All was utter silence to me, my companion doing the hearing for both of us, while, I suppose, I did my share of the thinking. Neither of us slept much that night; the strangeness of my position and my own thoughts keeping me awake, while the rustling of swaying branches, the voice of falling waters and the hooting of owls made it impossible for him to sleep. He told me, afterward, that the owls scared him badly, and I confessed that my imagination conjured up so many bears, snakes and other denizens of the forest, that I was heartily glad when morning came. At day-break my companion fell asleep and remained so until a large owl, of which I had a good view, awakened him by its hooting, when I told him to keep watch and was soon asleep, careless whether he obeyed orders or not.

Refreshed by our naps, we ate our breakfasts and returned to the Basin, from which we went to the Pool, but were unable to take

any views, on account of cloudy weather. We took lodgings at the Flume House and the next day, after obtaining views of the Flume, we commenced our return.

Arriving at the foot of Mount Lafayette, we halted, and held a consultation as to the possible advantage of ascending it and the probability of being able to obtain views from its summit. It was late in the season and the ascent was dangerous, on account of the frost-clouds, to be caught in one of which is almost certain death.

I had ventured up, a few days before, at a time when there was a dense frost-cloud, and all the trees above were covered with a white and glistening coat of frost. I wanted to *feel* how cold it was, and to ascertain how far I could endure it. (The reader will observe, that to go up when a frost-cloud is abroad, and approach it from below, is a very different thing from having one sweep down upon and envelope the unfortunate person who happens to be in the way. In the former case, one can retreat at pleasure; in the latter, one seldom escapes with life.) I carried with me overcoat and mittens, which I did not need to put on for some time, it being a warm day. As I approached the border of the frost-cloud, I put them on and ventured some distance up. I *felt* it, sure enough. It was a stinging, suffocating cold; the air was filled with minute particles of frozen mist, and my hair and beard were quickly white, while my clothes, before I left, were frozen stiff. When I could bear the cold no longer, I beat a retreat.

I noticed a very singular thing during my stay: The wind was blowing quite hard and the particles of mist or frost, clinging to the trees and to each other, made icicles, which did not hang down, as we generally see them, but stood out horizontally from trees, rocks, stumps, &c., giving the whole a very striking appearance.

As I descended to warmer regions, the heat gradually thawed out my frozen clothes and when I arrived at the foot of the mountain, I was as wet as if I had been plunged under water. It will now be seen how dangerous it was for us to venture up. If we reached the top, and a frost-cloud should be seen coming, we could not possibly reach a place of safety with our loads. We finally decided to make the attempt. The path we followed was the same which was taken by a party of deaf-mutes in 1859, of which the Editor of the FRIEND was one, and to whom I look for an account of the haps and mishaps of himself and friends in connection with my own sketches. The photographer and myself slowly ascended

with our heavy loads, keeping a sharp lookout, after leaving the line of the forest, for any appearance of danger. As we neared the top of the mountain, we saw a spot of cloud afar off which I knew was a sign of the approach of the frost-demon, and we turned and rapidly made our way back, narrowly escaping the deadly embraces of the cloud, so speedily did it sweep after us. Of course, all our labor was lost; taking views was impossible. We gave up the attempt and returned to the Profile House. The next day we made an equally fruitless ascent of Cannon Mountain; after which the prospect was so bad that my photographing friend gave up the job, packed his things, bade farewell to the mountains and returned to New York.

CAST A LINE FOR YOURSELF.

A YOUNG man stood listlessly watching some anglers on a bridge. He was poor and dejected. At last, approaching a basket filled with wholesome looking fish, he sighed:

"If, now, I had these, I would be happy. I could sell them at a fair price, and buy me food and lodgings."

"I will give you just as many and just as good fish," said the owner, who chanced to overhear his words, "if you will do me a trifling favor."

"And what is that?" asked the other, eagerly.

"Only to tend this line till I come back; I wish to go on a short errand."

The proposal was gladly accepted. The old man was gone so long that the young man began to get impatient. Meanwhile, the hungry fish snapped greedily at the baited hook, and the young man lost all his depression in the excitement of pulling them in, and when the owner of the line returned, he had caught a large number. Counting out from them as many as were in the basket, and presenting them to the young man, the old fisherman said:

"I fulfill my promise from the fish you have caught, to teach you, whenever you see others earning what you need, to waste no time in fruitless wishing, but to cast a line for yourself."—*Home Monthly*.

NEVER intentionally wound the feelings of anybody. The good opinion of the world is the best you can have and the more of it the better. The man or woman who says he or she don't care what the world thinks or says, gives utterance to what they know is absolutely false. We do care, and it is well that we do, and there is something wrong with those who say they do not.

Miscellany.

DEAF.

BY CELIA BURLEIGH.

A girlish presence through the twilight flitting,
A fair face lifted to the sunset's glow,
Deep, earnest eyes, the light of love emitting,
And soft hair rippling down a neck of snow.

Hair bright and golden as the sky above her,
A brow the mirror of a soul serene;
A nameless beauty winning all to love her,
A nameless sweetness in her look and mien.

Shut in from all the world's discordant noises,
She dwells in silence, feeling God more near,
And hears the music of angelic voices
His loving purpose in her life make clear.

A brave young life, undimmed by sad repining,
But rich in gifts of self-forgetting love,
God's aureola round her forehead shining,
His benediction waiting her above.

—N. Y. Ledger.

How to Do Good.—Dr. Johnson wisely said:—"He who waits to do a great deal of good at once will never do any." Life is made up of little things. It is but once in an age that occasion is offered for doing a great deed. True greatness consists in being great in little things. How are railroads built? By one shovel of dirt after another, one shovel of dirt at a time. Thus, drops make the ocean. Hence, we should be willing to do a little good at a time, and never "wait to do a great deal of good at once." If we would do much good in the world, we must be willing to do good in little things; little acts one after another; speaking a word here, giving a tract there, and setting a good example all the time; we must do the first thing we can, and the next, and then the next, and so keep on doing good. This is the only way to accomplish anything. Thus only shall we do all the good in our power.

In private we must watch our thoughts; in the family our temper, and in company our tongues.

[For the Deaf Mutes' Friend.]

THE ARTICULATING SYSTEM.

It may not be uninteresting to the readers of the FRIEND to know somewhat in detail the means adopted in articulating schools to enable the congenital mute to speak, and to be conversant with the English language. For more than a hundred years the philosophic Germans have sought the best methods for the realization of this end, availing themselves of whatever aid science has furnished in regard to the structure of the vocal organs, and the mechanical movements essential to the production of given sounds, therefore to them we look for light upon this unfamiliar subject. They afford us countless charts representing the various positions and transitions of the vocal organs; as, the contraction and expansion of the throat, the elevation and depression of the tongue; the varied motions and curves of the lips and the corresponding directions of the air as forced from the lungs. These charts, of course, are useful only for the teacher, and, unless aided by an expert, require much labor to understand them.

Articulation, having received in this country a cold rejection, or at best an unfriendly notice, the copious commentaries of German authors explaining their system, and giving explicit directions for its successful prosecution, have not even been translated into the English language. Generally the instructors of articulation in our land are thrown upon their own resources, and must devise their own methods of instruction, the fruits of the labors and experiments of many years remaining to them unknown because concealed by a foreign tongue.

To illustrate briefly the German system is the object of this paper.

A child of six years, who has never heard a sound, is brought to school. As he does not know what is required of him, the idea of *imitation* must first be instilled into his mind. The teacher therefore raises or extends his arm, walks, and performs other simple gymnastics, which the pupil is readily induced to copy, (in these preliminary exercises the co-operation of an experienced pupil is of decided value,) then he is taught to fill his lungs, to open his mouth, and to expel the air at once, or slowly, hence the letter *h*, a simple breathing, is the first one produced. The teacher, with his upper teeth gently pressing his under lip, by a simple expulsion of air, forms the letter *f*. If a small piece of paper be held in the hand near the mouth, the pupil sees it blown away, or, if his closed hand is placed near the mouth, he feels the omission of air, imitates the process, and produces *f*. As *v* is accompanied by sound, the distinction between *f* and *v* is made apparent by placing a finger upon the upper part of the throat, the vibrations in the latter case making a sensible difference. *M* being a nasal and a labial, the lips are closed, and a vibration is felt at the side of the nose; while to pronounce the lingual-nasal *n* the tongue is put against the upper teeth, and the vibration is as before. The above will serve as illustrations.

In this purely artificial way the force of each letter, and the manner of its formation are taught the pupil, the slight variations in letters of the same class, as in the labials or palatals, requiring most attention. In this initiatory instruction a small hand mirror is of well-nigh indispensable service, as it enables the pupil to observe at the same time not only his instructor's mouth, but also whether his own conforms to it in shape. The mute should enter upon this training at as tender an age as possible, while his vocal organs are most flexible, his perceptive faculties most active, and hence the probabilities most assured of his acquiring a smooth and clear enunciation. It is apparent that, at the outset, each pupil should receive individual instruction for a few moments daily, until the elements are mastered, then the teacher can dictate to the class. A class of eight of these little ones, having received but three hours' daily instruction for less than three months, can now articulate all of the letters, and over thirty words, reading them on the lips and writing them on the blackboard, not one of their number having a harsh or an unpleasant voice.

And here we remark that the ability to read the lips is quite distinct from a clear articulation; the former can be acquired with but little difficulty at almost any period of life, while the latter is to a great degree dependent upon the age at which the pupil begins his education. But however harsh and disagreeable his tones may seem to the stranger, they fall sweetly upon the ears of his father and mother, because it is the voice of their deaf and dumb child.

In the case of the semi-mute and semi-deaf who already possess some conception of sound, and can speak with more or less facility, while there is less of labor demanded, yet do they need to be taught how to manage and strengthen their voices in order to secure a clear and distinct utterance. Parents and friends can rarely aid them in this, their attention having never been directed to the mechanical production of sound; the services of an expert are requisite.

Whatever be the opinions of the educators of the deaf and dumb on other points, on one they agree, viz: the necessity of the early and constant use of the pencil and crayon. What Napoleon especially desired to remember he was accustomed to write on a bit of paper, which he would then destroy, the act of writing it impressing upon his memory the thing to be done. So with the mute, whatever he would thoroughly learn he should write; the little ones the letters and words as they read them on the lips, the more advanced, phrases and sentences expressed in idiomatic English. As words without ideas are but empty sounds, a sensible representation of the reality of which the word is the symbol must be conveyed to the mind of the learner; in brief, he must comprehend the meaning of the word. There are two ways of accomplishing this object; one, by the graphic pantomime of a star-actor, or an accomplished and highly intelligent instructor of the deaf and dumb; the other, by exhibiting the object itself or else a picture

of it. A well executed picture of a monkey would probably give a sagacious pupil as clear an idea of the signification of the word as would be conveyed to the mind by a striking representation of his peculiar appearance and actions on the part of the teacher.

In Germany there have been prepared, expressly for the mute, hundreds of pictures illustrating the common objects and employments of life, and there needs but the demand to bring forth a supply best adapted for this country.

Provided with these the instructor proceeds to make the scholar familiar with phrases. The interrogations, *who*, *which*, *what*, *when* and *where*, are used as far as possible to elicit a full and accurate description of the picture, the questions and replies being at first oral, then written by the pupil. This course secures a command of the language of every-day life, that part of his education in which the mute has been found to be most generally and painfully deficient, unable to carry on an ordinary conversation upon common topics, while he can perform a problem in algebra, or give a memorized disquisition upon the construction of a galvanic battery.

Speaking children have been aptly styled "little interrogation points," their restless minds seek to know the *what* and the *why* in regard to every object of perception, and it is in this way that they lay the foundation of language by learning the names, the qualities and the uses of the things about them, which knowledge they acquire before entering a school. This fact has been too much overlooked in the education of the deaf and dumb, and in the preparation of text-books for them. The mutes need, as far as the nature of their loss will permit, precisely that training and development which the hearing child obtains, hence our text-books and systems of instruction do not *go low enough*, but are adapted to the ordinary child upon entering school, whose education, as has been shown, is already considerably advanced in the use of language. Let us then follow as closely as may be the natural method of educating the hearing child, and teach the mute English words and phrases early and persistently; cause him to write them and to speak them, and in all his communications require him to express his thoughts, not by gesture and pantomime, but in words or sentences, spoken or written, as by so doing will his progress be rapid and assured, not only in grammar, but in arithmetic and geography, and in other branches of learning.

Such is the belief upon which articulating schools have been founded; the grave defects of the old system leading many thoughtful minds to inquire, "Is there not some better way?"

A.

HOW TO BE HAPPY.—A good man, who has seen much of the world, and is not tired of it, says: "The most necessary things to happiness in this life are, something to do, something to love, and something to hope for."

EARLY TEACHING AND TRAINING OF DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN.

MUCH may, and ought to be done, by the parents of deaf and dumb children, from infancy, for their improvement, previously to their entrance into the institutions. We therefore hope to be able, by some plain and simple directions, to influence the parents of these children, by a course of home education, to prepare them to enter the institution with a vantage ground equal at least to one year's instruction in it. Indeed, an intelligent parent might profit his child perhaps even to a greater degree than this. Home education and training would prevent the mind from sinking into that wretched state of ignorance, inactivity and imbecility, from which it is difficult to arouse many of them. It has been observed that where a child has received any instructions, if only to write mechanically, and to write his name and the names of his friends, and a few simple objects around him, his mental condition is generally far superior to that of ordinary deaf and dumb children. A proper moral training of deaf-mute children, which is almost universally neglected, would prevent the growth and development of their passions, sometimes difficult to suppress and always a certain source of misery to themselves and family.

Do not yield to a false sympathy and affection for your child; do not indulge its wayward passions. Such morbid affection and indulgence injure the unfortunate child's welfare and happiness. Treat it as you do your other children; check and restrain its passions, and bring it up to regular habits of industry; teach and require it to do something.

As soon as it is old enough, teach it the manual alphabet, and make yourself familiar with its use. Teach it to write a large and legible hand, first on a slate, and then on paper. Present the objects around, and teach it to write their names on a slate and spell them on the hand, until they are fixed in the memory. It is not necessary that the child should know anything of the sounds of the letters of the alphabet, or of the words taught. There is no mystery nor any great difficulty in beginning the education of deaf mutes, as is commonly supposed; the difficulty lies in the after progress. The first steps are easy and simple enough, and within the ability of any person who will attempt it, to master them.

There is no more difficulty or mystery in a deaf-mute learning to distinguish the letter *a* from the letter *b* (teach the small letters first, the capitals they will learn of themselves), by the two positions of the hand made for these two letters, than for a speaking child to learn to distinguish them by their names or sounds. The mute child as readily learns that the three written letters *h-a-t* (hat) represent, or are the name of the object, *hat*, when the object is shown to them in connection with the written name, as an ordinary child learns to associate the spoken name with the same object. The cases

are precisely alike, and the mystery or difficulty is no greater in the one than the other. Repeat the presentation of the object, if necessary, until the association becomes fixed and permanent. The object seen recalls to the muto the written name, and the written name recalls the object. This is all the spoken name does; neither more nor less. So of any other object. Get picture books, and extend the child's knowledge of words by them from year to year.

The names of sensible actions are also easily taught; as for instance, to *walk*. Write the word *walk*, and at the same time make a movement with the hand imitating the action of the feet. This movement of the hand becomes the significant and permanent *sign* for the word. All similar words may be readily taught; as, run, swim, cut, eat, stand, lie, sleep, awake, &c. Sensible qualities may be communicated in the same manner; *hard*, for example, by striking the knuckles of the clenched fist on the back of the left hand, with a suitable and natural expression of countenance accompanying the action; *soft*, by pressing the fingers of the right hand into the fleshy palm of the left. And so of many others, which any person who will watch the signs of the child, may learn from him. As his age and intelligence increase, he will invent signs to express his ideas, or rather, use such as nature prompts. Observe and adopt these by which to instruct him; they are precisely those used in all institutions. The language of signs is the language of nature; in institutions for the deaf and dumb, it is extended and systematized upon natural and philosophical principles.

Enlarge his vocabulary of words from year to year. Your ability to teach will increase with the efforts made. Make it your business to teach and develop the mind of your child. Moral and religious ideas may be communicated within a limited, but very useful degree. Express abhorrence of wrong doing by an appropriate frown of the face, and gesticulations of the hands, and turning away with disapprobation, and by discipline if necessary. *Good* is expressed by holding up the thumb with an expression of pleasure and approbation; *bad* by holding up the little finger, with an expression, in the manner of the gesticulation, and in the face, of disapprobation, *Right* is expressed by moving the lower edge of the right hand, erected and pointed forward, over the extended palm of the left, in a straight or right line, accompanied by the sign for *good*, and an approving expression of countenance. *Wrong* by a crooked and zigzag course of the hand, with the sign for *bad* added, with an expression of disapproval. The sign for *God* is simply pointing and looking upward in a reverential manner. His attributes of goodness, wisdom, and power may be easily taught by pointing upward for God, with the signs for *good*, *wise*, and *strong*—signs which the child, by this time, will himself have acquired—made in connection.

Some idea of future rewards and punishments, the ingenious and diligent mother, who, perhaps, will alone have the patience to pursue, for a series of years, the directions here laid down, would easily enough teach by the time the child has reached the stage of progress and age now contemplated.

As far as possible, in every case, they should be taught to use language, just as children who hear and speak are taught to use it—the only difference being the use of the fingers, or the pen, instead of the tongue. This course of training them will be a subsequent saving of time and labor to all parties; for it is very easy to teach them the meaning of single words after they know the practical use of a few common names and phrases.

At ten or twelve years of age, a deaf-mute child thus taught and trained, would enter an institution with an immense advantage over the neglected children now commonly brought to it. We entreat every parent into whose hands these directions may fall, if his or her child is under ten years of age, to commence following them immediately. But if he has arrived at the age of ten to send him (or her) at once to an institution. The longer it is delayed, the worse will it be.

BE KIND.

KINDNESS is one of the most heaven-born accomplishments that humanity can acquire. How truthfully did the wise man—Solomon—say: "A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger." Are you disconsolate, heart-broken, wearily following the lonely path-way of life? How comforting, in such a case, is the appearance of a meek and amiable countenance, love beaming from the gentle eye, a pleasant smile playing upon the ruby lips, but above and beyond all is a *kind word*! Kind words and kind acts are more fragrant than the spices of Arabia, more precious than the ointment that ran down from Aaron's beard, and more to be prized than the gold of Ophir. Then be kind. To whom? To all; first to MOTHER, if she still lingers on the shores of Time, to bless and restrain you. A kind act, a kind word, a kind thought—to do, to say, to bestow a benefit upon others, will bless them, while it will deck your brow with a crown of good opinions from the world. It will be a source of joy to yourself as you pursue your journey through life, and will bestow untold blessings upon all with whom you may have to do. Remember, then; the affectionate admonition, "*be kind!*"

MOST of the shadows that cross our path through life are caused by our standing in our own light.

MEN may judge us by the success of our efforts, but God looks at the efforts themselves.

WE all complain of the shortness of time, and yet we have much more than we know what to do with.

IT is the mother who moulds the character and destiny of the child.

LOVE labor, it is your friend,

Agricultural Department.

FARM NOTES FOR MAY.

THE great business of this month is planting corn, and as this is an expensive crop and one that exhausts the soil, the farmer must be careful to make it pay. When he does his own plowing and hoeing, almost any fair crop may be said to pay, the question is only which will pay best on the whole; but where the labor must be hired at present rates, it may often prove that the corn has cost more than its market price.

That a crop of corn may pay, the following conditions must be attended to:

1. Plant no more land than you can manure well and till thoroughly. If, by bestowing the manure and labor on two acres that others give to three, you get as much from the two acres as they do from three, you will save one acre for pasture or something else.

2. Plant at the right time, which is when the blossoms on the apple-trees are opening.

3. Use good seed, selected from last year's crop by taking fair, well-ripened ears. If you wish to have more than one ear on a stalk, select the best from stalks with two ears.

4. Do not have your rows either too close or too wide apart. The proper distance varies somewhat, according to the kind of corn and the richness of the land. As a general rule, the hills should not be less than three feet, nor more than four and a half feet apart.

5. By soaking the seed, twelve to twenty hours before planting. in warm water in which a few ounces of salt-petre have been dissolved, it will be made to germinate more rapidly and be sooner out of danger. And if, after soaking it, you give it a thin coating of diluted tar and then roll it in plaster or plaster and ashes, you will effectually keep off crows and squirrels. The tar should be warmed, diluted with warm water and then poured slowly over the seed-corn, in a vessel with a little hole in it, (to let the water leak out;) as you pour in, stir with a stick till every kernel has a slight coating, then put in ashes and stir again till no two kernels stick together. The ashes prevent the tarred corn from adhering to the fingers and are a useful stimulant to the sprouting seed.

6. Plant six or seven kernels in every hill and thin out at hoeing time. You will thus make pretty sure of having no vacancies. There ought to be four stalks in every hill, and a fifth will be apt to make less corn in the hill instead of more.

7. The manure had better be spread over the field than applied in the hill but if you have enough, the best way may be to strew a liberal allowance over the field and then put half a shovelful of the strongest in the hill.

The manure in the hill will give the corn an early start, and that spread over the ground will bring forward the ears.

8. Plow and hoe well and kill the weeds early and effectually.

9. A handful of ashes on every hill will greatly promote the healthy growth of corn. If you put ashes on only part of a piece of corn, you will often be able to tell the rows that had ashes at the distance of a quarter of a mile, they will be so much more green and flourishing.

Potatoes are also to be planted this month, and beans, of which lima beans are far the best for the table when green; and small white beans for winter use.

Sow beets of various kinds. That called mangel wurzel, or by some, mangold, is one of the best crops that can be raised in rich ground deeply tilled. Some say two cows can be kept a year on the crop of one acre, with a little coarse hay; but for the sake of variety, part of the acre might well be given to cabbages and turnips.

USEFUL HINTS.

SAVE your tea leaves for a few days, then steep them in a tin pail or pan for half an hour, strain through a sieve, and use the tea to wash all varnished paint. It requires very little rubbing, as the tea acts as a strong detergent, cleansing the paint from its impurities and making the varnish shine equal to new. It cleanses window sashes and oil-cloths; indeed, any varnished surface is improved by its application. It washes window panes and mirrors much better than soap and water, and is excellent for cleansing black walnut picture and looking-glass frames. It will not do to wash unvarnished paint with it.

Whiting is unequalled for cleansing white paint. Take a small quantity on a damp flannel, rub lightly over the surface, and you will be surprised at its effects.

Wall papers are readily cleansed by tying a soft cloth over a broom, and sweeping down the walls carefully.

All who can afford it will find it a great improvement to use straw matting in the summer, and in autumn cover it with newspapers and put the carpet down over it.

Old feather beds and pillows are greatly improved by putting them on a clean grass plot during a heavy shower: let the beds become thoroughly wetted; turning them on both sides. Let them lie out till thoroughly dry, then beat them with rods; this will lighten up the feathers and make them much more healthful to sleep upon. It removes dust and renovates the feathers.

Plow deep while sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell and keep.

Religious Department.

A SHORT SERMON.

"KEEP and seek for all the commandments of the Lord your God." "If thou seek Him, He will be found of thee; but if thou forsake Him, He will cast thee off forever."—1 *Chronicles*, xxviii: 8, 9.

Men are always seeking for something which they think is desirable; as, knowledge, property, pleasure, skill, power, influence, &c., &c. These texts teach us the duty of seeking after God.

If we truly seek God, we shall find Him. If we do not seek God; but forsake Him, He will reject us forever. We may seek God aright by studying His character and laws in the Bible, and in His works; by prayer and meditation; by obedience to His commands; by cheerful submission to His will.

We must seek God through Jesus Christ, our Redeemer and Savior.

REMARKS.

1. We can get no good thing without seeking for it.
 2. We may get the greatest blessings if we will seek them aright, and these are: the knowledge and love of God, the forgiveness of our sins, the sanctification of our hearts, and eternal salvation.
 3. Having learned the duty of seeking God, and how we must seek Him, let us ask ourselves:—Do we feel our need of seeking Him? If not, why? Are we good, holy, and happy? Are we prepared to live well? Are we prepared to die happy and to go to Heaven? Are we living aright or trying to live aright every day?
 4. *Now* is the time to seek God. Life is short and uncertain. Death is near. If we are not seeking God, we are forsaking Him more and more, and the longer we delay to seek Him, the harder it will be for us to begin, and there is danger that He will cast us off forever. We have *now* the opportunity of obtaining salvation; let us not fail to improve it, for it will soon be gone.
 5. O! how good is our Heavenly Father to permit sinners to seek Him and to find Him; to experience His love and mercy and to be happy, here and hereafter.
 6. Can we reject His love and mercy? He says: "Those that seek me early shall find me." "My son, give me thine heart."
- Let us then seek Him; having found Him, let us no more forsake Him and our sins shall be forgiven and we shall be accepted by Him, for Christ's sake.

W.

THAT WONDERFUL PRAYER.

WHICH? Why, that one which your mother taught you. Did you ever think, short though it be, how much there is in it? Like a diamond in the crown of a queen, it unites a thousand sparkling gems in one.

It teaches all of us, every one of us, to look to God as our parent—"Our Father."

It prompts us to raise our thoughts and desires above the earth—"Who art in heaven."

It tells us we must reverence our Heavenly Father—"Hallowed be Thy name."

It breathes a missionary spirit—"Thy kingdom come."

And a submissive, obedient spirit—"Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

And a dependent, trusting spirit—"Give us this day our daily bread."

And a forgiving spirit—"Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us."

And a cautious spirit—"Deliver us from evil."

And last of all an adoring spirit—"For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever.—Amen."

Now is it not both a wonderful and a beautiful prayer? Jesus, our dear Saviour, taught it; and who could better tell us how to pray to His Father and our Father, to His God and our God?—*Watchman and Reflector.*

PARENTS must never put away their own youth. They must never cease to be young. Their sympathies and sensibilities should be always quick and fresh. They must be susceptible. They must love that which God made the child to love. Children need, not only *government*, firm and mild, but *sympathy*, warm and tender. So long as parents are their best and most agreeable companions, children are comparatively safe, even in the society of others.

I WOULD not give much for that religion which cannot be seen. Lamps do not talk, but they do shine. A lighthouse sounds no trumpet, it beats no gong, and yet, far over the waters its friendly spark is seen by the sailor; and guides him to safety. So let your actions shine out your religion. Let the main sermon of your life be illustrated by your conduct, and it shall not fail to be illustrious and useful.

KEEP thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life.

THE DEAF-MUTES' FRIEND.

WM. MARTIN CHAMBERLAIN, Editor.

MAY, 1869.

In a recent number of the *Boston Traveller*, we find the following :

"We have already referred to the action of the School Committee in favor of establishing a primary school in Boston for the education of deaf-mutes. The report of the special committee to whom the subject was referred, has not been published, but an examination of it in manuscript shows that the matter has been fully and carefully considered. They say that there are enough deaf children in the city to warrant the opening of such a school, and it is quite certain that the parents of such children would rejoice at an opportunity to send them to a school near at home. It now costs the State two hundred dollars per year to maintain a pupil at the Hartford Institution, and two hundred and fifty dollars at the one in Northampton, while the expense to parents or guardians who maintain their children at the last named place is four hundred dollars per year. It costs the State twenty-five thousand dollars per year to educate pupils of this class, the city of Boston paying about nine thousand dollars of that expense. Boston has in these two institutions twenty-two children, at a cost to the city of not less than four hundred dollars each. If they boarded at home, the cost to the city of maintaining a school for them would be about one hundred dollars for each, and their education could begin much earlier than at present.

It is proposed that the teaching should be by the "lip" system, and that the school shall be opened in September in the central part of the city,—in Pemberton Square, if suitable rooms can be secured. The committee recommend that children from the adjacent towns should be allowed to participate in the advantages of the school, upon the payment of a proportionate share of the expenses by their parents or by the State, and it is believed that many would gladly avail themselves of such a school, as they would then be able to afford them an education, and at the same time have them under their personal care.

The sub-committee to whom the care of establishing the school

is entrusted, are D. S. King, (chairman,) H. S. Washburn, J. Parkman, Ira Allen, L. C. Packard, G. F. Haskins, and S. H. Winkley; and their character is an assurance that this experiment will have a fair trial, and if energy and good judgment can secure success, it will succeed."

We have long known that there was a large number of deaf-mutes in Boston and the immediate vicinity who were too young to be sent over an hundred miles to school, at least to their parents' thinking, but who would readily attend a primary school and be much benefitted thereby, were one available near home.

Three or four years ago, a deaf-mute of Boston organized a class of mutes in connection with and at the expense of the "Boston Deaf-Mute Christian Association," and by enquiry and personal search he collected over twenty, if we remember rightly, besides finding others who were either too young or whose parents were unwilling to have them attend. The school was kept up about a year, we believe, and the pupils made very good progress. We often looked in and could readily see that great good was being done. In course of time the expense became too heavy for the Association, and the city was repeatedly appealed to for aid, which, though much desired and rightly claimed, was never received, partly from the lack of a full and comprehensive statement of the facts to the Council, and partly because the right of deaf-mute children to the benefits of an education on an equality with hearing children was not so fully felt and admitted as it is now.

The school was therefore discontinued, it having been started chiefly for the sake of having evidence to support the application to the city for aid. Some of its pupils have since gone to Hartford, and the instruction received in the little class in Boston gave them much advantage. Others we have no information of, but we fear some have gone back to nearly original ignorance.

It is to be regretted that the school did not receive the aid and encouragement which it deserved and thus continue in operation to the present time, when it would have formed a splendid foundation for the new school, although, as it is proposed to conduct this school on the "lip" system:—by articulation—there might be obstacles to a union, as the class was taught by the "sign language."

We do not understand *how* it costs the city of Boston four hundred dollars per year for each of the twenty-two children in the two institutions named; a total of nearly nine thousand dollars.

We do not dispute the figures, coming as they do from such good authority, but we ask to be enlightened on the matter.

The number of deaf-mutes in the city and immediate vicinity cannot be far from one hundred and fifty, and we think there will be no lack of pupils.

ON another page, our readers will find an official notice of the next Convention of the "Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes." There is some change from the original notice. It is highly probable that, while comparatively few of the New England mutes will be present, on account of the distance, the Convention will be equal, in numbers and intelligence, to any previous gathering of deaf-mutes outside of the institutions at Hartford and New York.

The State is thickly populated with deaf-mutes, and so are Pennsylvania and the Western States, and hundreds of these will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity to attend such a gathering, of which they have often heard, but which have always been too distant for their convenience or ability.

The Conventions of the "New England Gallaudet Association of Deaf-Mutes" have always been held in New England, and very few Western mutes have ever attended. This is the *third* biennial Convention of the "Empire State Association," and will be held farther west than heretofore, extending facilities to new portions of the country. The Committee is composed of gentlemen who understand their business, and they will doubtless make ample and satisfactory arrangements for the transportation and accommodation of all, and notice of the same will be circulated as far as possible.

"THE Twenty-fifth Report of the Trustees and Superintendent of the Indiana Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb" has a fine engraving of the Institution, a ground plan of the same, and a bird's eye view of the grounds attached to it. It is a handsome building and the grounds are well laid out. In common with most other institutions, it is already too small to accommodate the number of mutes who are entitled to education and have applied for it. The population of the country is rapidly increasing and the number of deaf-mutes unquestionably increases with it. The whole number of pupils admitted during the year was two hundred and nine; one hundred and fifteen boys and ninety-four girls. Of these, three were dismissed, two ran away and were killed on a rail-road track; eighteen finished their course of study and were honorably discharged at the close of the last session and forty new ones were received at the opening of the present term. Present number of pupils, one hundred and eighty-six, a much larger number than ever before. Many more stand ready to enter as soon as there shall be room. A close calculation gives the number of deaf-mutes in the State

of Indiana as over eleven hundred, of whom probably three hundred and eighty-six are of proper age to go to school. It is believed that, if accommodations were provided, fully three hundred would attend.

In common with other reports, considerable space is devoted to the methods of instruction; articulation receiving due attention.

The report says:—"The question is not, Can semi-mute and semi-deaf persons be taught by articulation? Every one knows that most of them can. Nor is it, Can congenitally deaf persons be taught to speak? For every teacher of experience knows that such persons, of good intellect and perfect vocal organs, can be trained to a mechanical pronunciation of words, and in rare instances, to a free use of vocal language. But the practical question is, Which is the best means for the mass of the deaf and dumb? Which is capable of accomplishing the greatest good to the greatest number? This question has been ably discussed for many years, both in this country and in Europe. No subject relating to Education has been more thoroughly discussed among educated and philanthropic men than this. The tendency of these discussions has been greatly to promote the education of the deaf-mutes and to bring about greater unanimity of feeling and concert of action among those engaged in their instruction."

THE Twelfth Biennial Report of the Illinois Institution gives, in addition to the facts furnished by ILLINOIS in our last, the following particulars in regard to the scarcity of water, &c:—The subject of an artesian well was suggested and favorably thought of by some, but the fact that one had been sunk at St. Louis, Mo., to the great depth of three thousand four hundred and fifty feet with no good results, made it doubtful whether this expensive way of procuring water would be any more successful at Jacksonville.

There are two hundred and seventy-one pupils. Three hundred and fifteen have been under instruction since the last report. An interesting table of statistics is furnished regarding the number of mutes in the State, causes of deafness, number of deaf-mute relatives, &c.

The internal life of the Institution is more like that of a well regulated family than is commonly found. The example here given might profitably be followed by other institutions. "The social intercourse of the sexes is restricted only as far as prudence and propriety require. Boys and girls are associated with each other in their school exercises, at table during meals, and occasionally pass an evening together, in company with some or all of the officers. The free and easy intercourse of the officers of the Institution and the boarders has exerted a powerful influence for good upon the pupils, and given them a knowledge of the manners and usages of society which will be of great benefit to them when they leave school and enter upon the realities of life."

The report speaks at great length of Articulation, the principal, Mr. Gillett, having had great opportunities for investigating the subject and giving

the results of his observation. Two classes have been organized to test the articulation question and great encouragement is felt from the progress made in the short time since the beginning.

We have received a photograph of the proposed Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Hamilton, Canada, the erection of which is already begun or will soon be. It is four stories in height, with a lofty tower in the centre. It is in the form of an inverted T, and will give accommodations to four hundred pupils. The design is very beautiful. The flooring, doors, &c., will be of oak. One hundred acres of land are taken for the purpose of training the boys in Agriculture and Horticulture.

The enthusiastic and energetic principal of the institution, J. B. McGann, Esq., recently gave some exhibitions of the acquirements and progress of his pupils, in Montreal, and awakened so much public sympathy there that ten thousand dollars were collected in one week to found and establish an Institution in that city.

The government of Quebec has granted an act of incorporation, and the prospects of the deaf-mutes of Canada, so long neglected and uncared for, are brightening. The last census of Canada shows that there are thousands of deaf-mutes, but the census takers do not appear to have classified them. Many of them may be too old to acquire an education, and many of them are too young, but a large number must be of the right age.

THE Seventh Biennial Report of the Iowa Institution gives a list of ninety-eight pupils in attendance, and reports only one death, (by drowning.)

A fire, last summer, endangered the buildings much, but as there was no wind, the fire, which began in a carpenter's shop outside, only damaged wood-house, fuel and fences about three hundred dollars.

The census of Iowa gives the State three hundred and sixty-eight deaf-mutes. There is one pupil at the Institution who can hear as well as any one, but who, from malformation and partial paralysis of the vocal organs, is entirely dumb. It is strongly recommended to the Legislature to raise the salaries of the officers and teachers, which are much smaller than the average in other institutions, as essential to getting and keeping experienced teachers.

The buildings at present occupied by the school are rented and inconvenient. The speedy erection of suitable accommodations is the great want of the Institution.

THE Seventh Biennial Report of the Missouri Institution gives one hundred as the number of pupils in attendance; five deaths; two hundred and fifty mutes waiting for accommodations; urges the enlargement of the present buildings and the erection of new ones; the opening of the school to *all* mutes in the State, and placing them on an educational equality with hearing children; a larger corps of teachers, the law now limiting the num-

ber to *five*; touches lightly on articulation; endorses the proceedings of the "Conference of Principals" at Washington, and is brief and to the point throughout.

THE National Publishing Company of Philadelphia will soon issue a new Life of Jefferson Davis, by E. A. Pollard. Mr. Pollard has much curious information about the private and interior history of Mr. Davis' government in Richmond. He was near him during the whole war and was enabled to learn many secrets. The book will also contain a secret history of the Southern Confederacy. The publishers have sent us a few advance sheets of the work, the reading of which has awakened a desire to see the book itself.

Mr. Pollard rightly says:—"Jefferson Davis should have an acute and truthful biographer—one who would do something more than echo the shallow and interested opinions of the day." Mr. Pollard has "a high and difficult task" before him, but comes to it with ample preparation and that *interest* in it which is the sure key to success.

C. L. W., writes from the Minnesota Institution, March 6th:—"A few weeks since we received a visit from four Indian Chiefs. They presented themselves early in the afternoon; one of them, Rev. Mr. Johnson, an educated Indian, and now a Missionary among them at Eagle Lake, acting as interpreter for the rest. They were kindly shown from room to room by the Superintendent, where the pupils were engaged in study. Being principally arrayed in their native costume, their appearance produced quite a sensation among the pupils, especially as one of them carried a silver hatchet, probably used as a *calumet*, [pipe of peace,] among them. In one of the school rooms the Superintendent made signs for a number of objects, such as *horse*, *bird* and *house*, most of which they readily understood and, through their interpreter, told us the names of the objects, thus showing how natural signs are to the untutored race. They were shown the furnaces used for heating the building, and the speaking tubes, at which they expressed much surprise by talking together and gesticulating about them. They attended the chapel exercises, at the close of which they were invited to speak to the pupils. Rev. Mr. Johnson came forward and made a few appropriate and encouraging remarks. He was followed by another Chief, Mingegituk, (Fine Day,) a noble looking Indian, who wrapped his blanket about him as he came out and stepped on the platform. Rev. Mr. Johnson interpreted from him to the Superintendent, and the Superintendent to the pupils, who seemed highly pleased with the remarks of those "Red Men of the Forest."

THE Baltimore City Council has lately appropriated \$8,000 for the support of the Institution at Frederick City, Md.

WILL some one send us an account of the recent wedding in New York?

EN AVANT, an old and valued contributor to the *Guide*, whom we heartily welcome back, writes:—"T. B., in the February No. of the FRIEND, suggests the desirableness of holding a National Convention of Deaf-Mutes, and asks if the scheme is thought practicable. I respond emphatically, yes! "Where there is a will, there is a way." I had often wondered why some older and more experienced head than mine did not suggest the plan long ago.

There have been conventions of the superintendents and teachers of deaf-mutes, and also one exclusively of superintendents. Now let us have one of deaf-mutes themselves.

There are several important subjects that can be brought before such a convention, which will form themes of animated and instructive discussion, and which, if properly acted upon, will undoubtedly result in promoting the welfare of the whole community of educated mutes.

If I was to go into detail it would be an easy matter to enumerate a dozen or more subjects to be brought before such a convention as is suggested. I here wish to be understood only as seconding T. B. in his suggestion and urging the project forward as being one of paramount importance to the mutes as a class.

Let such a convention, in order to secure a large attendance, be held as near the geographical centre, as far as Institutions are concerned, as possible.

Perhaps Columbus, Ohio, is about the most eligible place, although it may not be in every respect the most desirable one. Who speaks next?"

KOUPONTI writes from the New York Institution:—"The High Class Boat Club's row-boat *Evangeline* was launched, April 15th, from the Club's dock, 162nd Street and Hudson River. She was built by Messrs. Anderson and Company of South Street, New York City, a year ago and is warranted perfectly sea-worthy, being built entirely of seasoned cedar and oak. She cost, fully equipped, one hundred and thirty-five dollars, and has recently been re-painted and fully prepared for the coming season.

Her list of officers was reported in a former number of the FRIEND, and if any incident should happen, it will be duly announced.

BASE BALL.

The season is now fairly commenced and will be open from April 1st. to November 26th.—from All Fools' Day to Thanksgiving. The leading Professionals have been out and, although quite "rusty," have high expectations of closing the season with a brilliant record.

The "Fanwoods" were out on April 10th., and had rather a spirited contest. They have been peeping into the winter quarters of their opponents of last season and, finding them still torpid, have decided to awake them with a gentle challenge, and before the season closes, the FRIEND may be the medium through which many a spirited contest will be recorded.

A Junior organization, calling themselves "Dexters," composed of pupils

of this Institution, played a match, on Saturday, April 17th, with the "Mazeppa," a club from a neighbouring Institute. The score, at the close of the game, stood:—Dexter, 54; Mazeppa, 26. Time of game, two hours, twenty minutes."

On Thursday, April 29th, Rev. Collins Stone, principal of the American Asylum at Hartford, assisted by Prof. and Miss Storrs, with seven pupils, gave the usual annual exhibition in the Hall of the House of Representatives in Boston. Quite a large assembly was present, a great portion of which were ladies. A more public notice would probably have given a larger audience. There had previously been an exhibition of pupils from the Northampton school, of which we were not aware until the next day or we should have attended and been able to give our impressions of it. We hope to be notified of any further exhibitions of this kind so as to keep our readers informed. Several graduates of the Asylum were present. The pupils exhibited were all young girls and boys, and they showed much quickness and intelligence in answering the questions asked them. They were put through a variety of exercises and acquitted themselves very well. The exhibition closed with a repetition of the Lord's Prayer in signs by one of the little girls. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Stone and his assistants for the excellence of their method of instruction as illustrated during the exhibition.

F. M. Staples of Swanville, Me., writes that he went fishing twenty-three days the past winter, and caught thirteen hundred smelts and fourteen large trout, the trout weighing from one to three and three-quarter pounds. He says that his arm, which was badly injured by being run over by a freight train, more than a year ago, and has not been well since, is gaining strength. He hopes to be able to use it with profit in time.

We understand that Mr. E. A. Fay, formerly a teacher in the New York Institution, and now Professor of Ancient Languages and History in the National Deaf-Mute College, and Mr. J. M. Spencer, Professor of Mathematics in the same institution, intend to take a trip to Europe during the Summer vacation. Prof. Spencer is a recent graduate of Yale College and is new to the profession of deaf-mute instruction. We wish them a pleasant journey and a safe return.

A CLUB of twenty-five members within the Ohio Institution has recently purchased a velocipede. Most of the members have had plenty of falls and bruises, but a few have learned to ride the awkward thing and it is expected to become one of the permanent amusements of the place.

HARTFORD has purchased a billiard table for the use of the boys; thus following the example of the Deaf-Mute College at Washington.

OBITUARY.

DIED, in Henniker, N. H., March 17th, 1869, after a long and distressing illness, Mrs. PERSIS B. SWETT, aged 68 years, six months.

Mrs. Swett was a sister of Thomas Brown and the mother of Wm. B. Swett. Like them, she was a deaf-mute ; but, unlike them, she never enjoyed the advantages of an education, having been married a year before the opening of the American Asylum. This was also the case with her father, Nahum Brown. Both, though uneducated, were smart, intelligent persons and, as far as managing a large farm by the one, and bringing up a family and discharging the various duties of the household by the other were concerned, there was no perceptible difference between them and hearing persons.

Her health had been poor for thirty-five years, but she would let nothing hinder her daily occupations. She used to say that the best remedy for the pain she suffered was to work a little harder. She was a notable housekeeper, and after the death of her husband, (a hearing man,) she preferred to live alone, and support herself, although her sons wished her to live with them.

When she was certain that she had not long to live, she made her will, gave directions about her funeral and made all other necessary arrangements.

She had long ago made her burial dress, so earnest was she to be an expense to no one when she quitted this world.

Two days before her death, she was asked if she was afraid to die. She smilingly answered, "No." She said she had seen, in a dream, two beautiful angels hovering about her, who looked like her two grand-children, who died of diphtheria, and were under her constant care during their sickness. She seemed to have the not unreasonable idea that they were waiting to guide her to the realms above.

She sent for a clergyman who, at her request, prayed with her, she placing a hand on his shoulder during the service as if she could *feel* the prayer. When the service was over, she shook hands with the clergyman and intimated that she should soon be gone, making the motion for flying and pointing upward. She bade her children and friends good-bye, soon afterward became unconscious, and in a few hours her freed spirit took its flight.

Eleven of her deaf-mute relatives and friends were present at her funeral.

The services were conducted by Rev. W. H. Jones, whose remarks were previously written out and were translated into signs by John O. David of Amherst, N. H. The snow being very deep, the body was deposited in a tomb. When the snow and frost shall have disappeared, there will be a gathering of her relatives, and she will be laid by the side of her husband.

[We subjoin the funeral sermon.]

"SHE hath done what she could."—*Mark* xiv : 8.

Introduction.—The event which has called us together to-day, although of frequent occurrence in our midst, is none the less solemn on that account.

Nay, more, the remarkable life of her in whose obsequies we are now engaged, renders her decease peculiarly impressive and inclines us to a more than usual seriousness and profounder contemplation. It is seldom our lot to attend such a funeral as this. A venerable, devoted and beloved mother has taken her departure from earth. Considering her providential allotment and the manner in which, with her great privations, she met and discharged life's arduous duties, the language of our text, we think, is strictly true in her case. She has done what she could. Living, moving, mingling and having her being among fellow-mortals, she nevertheless lived in a state of almost total isolation. Cut off by the ordering of an all-wise God from the usual mode of communing with humanity; shut up to herself and a few relatives and friends similarly circumstanced, together with that gracious Being who requires not the medium of human speech to acquaint Him with the feelings, needs and distresses of His afflicted children; receiving, to be sure, from the considerate and thoughtful, that respect and commiseration which her providential privations demanded and yet lacking in a great measure that human sympathy which is so constantly poured into other souls in answer to the pleading, melting power of human speech. Thus she lived; patient, resigned, uncomplaining; bearing her great afflictions and heavy burdens (and these were not few,) and submitting to her lot with a womanly heroism and christian sublimity which has long challenged the admiration of those who best knew her and will forever embalm her memory in their hearts.

No more fitting commentary on her life could be uttered. No higher eulogy pronounced. No greater consolation applied to the hearts of mourning relatives. No more enduring and truthful epitaph can adorn her tombstone. No loftier or more acceptable commendation can the angelic convoy employ as they present her redeemed spirit to the general assembly and the church of the first-born, and to God, the Judge of all, and no surer precursor of eternal reward can attend her than this language, truthfully spoken.—She hath done what she could.

Second.—She hath done what she could—for her family. Great and self-denying were her cares and labors; her sacrifices in behalf of her children. Her example was excellent. Her children have arisen to industry and respectability. They revered and loved her, and did all they could to render comfortable her declining years and to smooth her painful passage as she gradually descended into the dark valley. This is sufficient evidence that she did what she could for her family.

Third.—She hath done what she could—for the world. Her sphere was limited. 'Twas little she was permitted to do; she did more by her example than many do by precept. She let the world see how nobly a mortal could suffer God's will. Thus was the world benefitted by her living in it.

Fourth.—She hath done what she could—for her speechless companions. They had her sympathies, her prayers and her hearty co-operation in their behalf. (She gave them a son to devise and plan for their welfare, &c.)

Fifth.—She hath done what she could—to secure heaven. Christ was her dependence. She laid hold upon the sinner's only hope. She seemed to have the evidence of her acceptance and a foretaste of the bliss awaiting her.

One word further to these mourners: Weep not, dear friends, for the dead. Your loss is, through grace, your mother's eternal gain. Seek the Divine Consoler. God can all your sorrows heal. He doth not afflict willingly, but for your profit.

God help you so to order your lives that when you depart it may be said of you that in every worthy thing you have done what you could, and then heaven is yours forever.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

DEAR FRIEND:—We are having fresh, invigorating spring weather here these days. Indeed, Washington is renowned for the beauty of its Spring and Autumn. At these seasons its skies are Italian in their coloring; its air is soft and balmy, and its verdure varied with the abundance of the tropics and the freshness of more northern latitudes. Its Summer and Winter are in some degree an offset to the remainder of the year, but still we have not to undergo the rigorous winter-weather of places north of us; and I believe that the healthiness of the city will compare favorably with almost any other location. This is attested by the general good health of the inmates of the institution here, and the small number of deaths by disease that have taken place within its walls.

The second term of the institution has just ended; examinations have been passed by the many, or "skinned" (as the process of passing by a very doubtful mark is called in College parlance,) by the few; the Easter holidays have come and gone, interposing needed rest and recreation between the students and the often dull routine of study, and now the institution is fairly launched upon the third term, which ends, I understand, on the 23rd of June next.

There are manifold objects of interest in and about Washington, such as forts, battle-fields, and places in some way connected with our civil war. Many of the students usually spend a portion of their holidays in going over these and hunting up new scenes of interest. During the vacation just ended parties went to Mount Vernon, Alexandria, Point of Rocks, and wherever their fancy led them. Fishing parties were numerous, but all the trophy I have seen in that line (or at the end of a line,) is one indifferent eel. But, as they went more intent on catching fun than fish, and caught it, I do not know as they can be laughed at.

Quite a pleasant episode took place at the College lately. Judge Spalding of Ohio, and member of the last Congress, was the central figure. It seems he has been very earnest and enthusiastic in the support of the Institution here, in his capacity of member of Congress. I understand, that it was in a great measure owing to his exertions that the interests of the Institution were attended to in the hurry of closing legislation and the appropriation for its support passed. Be that as it may, his long-continued appreciation of the work the College is doing won the heart-felt gratitude of the students and pupils, and they seized the occasion of a visit of his to President Gallaudet, to go over in classes and pay their respects to him and express their gratitude. The Judge was visibly affected and responded to each class in a few words that expressed his continual interest in their welfare in his retirement into private life and his hopes of a bright future for one and all. He said that he had no more than done his duty in protecting the interests of the institution, and yet it was very gratifying to see for what a noble object his exertions had been expended.

The new Secretary of the Interior, Hon. J. D. Cox, paid the institution a visit one evening lately and, as the institution is in his department, the students did their best, answering questions of the gentleman's own putting in Algebra, Trigonometry, Physiology, Political Economy, and many other topics, with such correctness and facility that the Secretary, at the close, declared the college equal to like institutions for hearing and speaking youth, and pledged it his friendship and support. Secretary Cox himself was formerly a professor in Oberlin College, Ohio, and his opinion is, I think, entitled to some weight.

The grounds of the institution are being graded, drives and pathways cut and trees planted after a plan that will, in a few years, make this institution one of the handsomest in the United States. It is situated on a slight elevation and commands a good view of the city, while it stands in such a position as to receive the healthy and cooling breezes which come down from the Alleghanies through Georgetown Gap. Not far to the west is Howard University, the new college for "all races, sexes and colors." Still farther west stands the venerated and venerable Columbian College, which has been in quite good repute in its day, and still is among Southerners. It has about four hundred students at present. Faint in the distance is Georgetown College, a catholic Institution of high standing. It is the pride of the "National Deaf-Mute College" to form one of this circle of Colleges around the National Capital and, what is more, to be equal to any of them in its grade of scholarship.

The base ball season has opened, and you can see the boys passing the ball rapidly from hand to hand at almost any time, "busy getting into fighting trim," as they call it. The "Scorpion," played its maiden game with the "Star" club last Saturday and was beaten, 40 to 25. The "Star" is a junior organization of the "Kendall," and consists of boys in the Primary depart-

ment of the institution. There are some smart players among them, and they deserve their overwhelming victory.

The "Kendall" has also opened the season by its college members playing against the "Star" and coming out victors in a full game—58 to 31.

Doubtless, the "Kendall" would be glad to hear from the "Fanwood," and arrange for a game at the coming Convention to be held in New York State during the summer.

Faithfully,

April 13.

CLYMER.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK.

MR. EDITOR:—Last Saturday evening, our Fanwood Literary Association debated the question: "Will it be better for women to have the right to vote at political elections?" In the affirmative it was alleged that women already vote in our meetings, and in similar associations elsewhere, and that their influence would be for good. In the negative it was said that it was not unjust to deny the right to vote to women, inasmuch as all the hard work, clearing land, tilling it, building, &c., falls to the men, and the men are always called out to face danger and death, while the women sit secure at home; and that, if women were permitted to vote, as the polls are too often scenes of riot, drunkenness and profanity, the *good* women would keep away from them, while the *bad* women would take care to attend; so the bad women would join with the bad men to carry the elections and control the country. The vote showed very few advocates of woman's rights, only seven voting for female suffrage out of more than a hundred. The young ladies present mostly declined voting.

Two weeks ago, Mr. Reaves delighted us with a lecture on Julius Cesar, as portrayed by Shakspeare,

Two days since, we were favored with a call from Rev. Samuel R. Brown, thirty-five years ago a teacher in this Institution. In 1838, Mr. Brown went to China as a Missionary, in which post of severe labor and danger he continued ten years. Returning to this country, he conducted, for some years, a school in Central New York, and then yielded to a call for a missionary to Japan, then recently opened to missionaries by the expedition of Commodore Perry. Mr. Brown is back for a brief visit, and expects soon to return to his post in that empire where, not long ago, it was very dangerous to be a convert to Christianity. He will go to San Francisco by the Pacific Railroad, the completion of which will reduce the time from New York to Yedo to thirty days.

Tuesday evening, April 20th, a Pantomimic Entertainment was given by the "Epsilon Sigma Society," (composed of graduates and members of our High Class,) for the benefit of the Library of the Fanwood Literary Associ-

ation. It was a great success. More than five hundred tickets were sold, and the profits are over one hundred dollars, which will enable the Literary Association to enlarge and improve its library by the purchase of works of general interest and utility. By the way, the Association has received, from some of our leading publishers and from other friends, valuable donations of books. The Pantomimic Entertainment deserves a more extended notice than we have room for.

We have now exactly five hundred pupils.

Our new range of shops is rapidly approaching completion. The brick walls are all up, and the roof will soon be ready for slating.

About a week since, some lots near our gate were sold at prices that make our grounds, which were bought, sixteen years ago, for about three thousand dollars per acre, worth about twenty-five thousand dollars per acre, exclusive of the buildings.

J. R. B.

April 22.

MR. EDITOR.—It was with mingled emotions that we witnessed, on Monday, the 19th inst., the first public exhibition of the pupils of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes. Allemania Hall was well filled by a select assembly who came to witness the proceedings. Before the examination of the pupils and during the evening, one of the splendid pianos of the Hall was performed upon greatly to the satisfaction of all true lovers of music. The children, ten of whom were present, having taken seats upon the platform, Dr. Blumenthal, the President of the Institution, delivered a short address, in the course of which he sketched the history of the school. He said it was with extreme pleasure he welcomed those then present, to witness the proceedings of this long looked for evening. He said further, that a degree of success was attainable, as would be proved to their satisfaction; that this theory of teaching articulation was not a wild one, but a demonstrated fact. It was only a question of time and industry. He closed by asking if the object to be attained was to be ignored because it was to be at the cost of trouble. "No," said he, "rather should we spend time, love and money that we may give these pupils back to their parents with their lost senses in a great measure compensated for." He briefly spoke of the method pursued.

Five children were then put forward, between the ages of six and eight. These Mr. Engelsman, the principal, examined. They pronounced the words, hat, ball, top, apple, &c., as the pictures of these objects were pointed out, and afterward wrote the names on the slates.

The more advanced class were then examined; these children had been from two to three years at school. They first spoke, *distinctly*, a few words of welcome to the assembled spectators. Mr. F. A. Rising, their present instructor, whom many of your readers will remember, he having been connected for two years with the New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, then asked them several commonplace questions which they readily answered; he

then put them through the Multiplication Table, and asked several questions in Geography and History, all of which were answered in a manner showing intelligence beyond the expectation of all present, as was manifested by the repeated applause.

The evening was not only a pleasant but a profitable one. The Bench and the Medical profession were well represented. It only requires a few such exhibitions to make the school as widely known as it deserves. Still, it is evident to all intelligent Americans that the reputation of Mr. Engelsman as an instructor rests solely upon his familiarity with the German method of teaching the first steps in articulation. His knowledge of the English language and his ability to express himself in it are too defective to enable him to instruct even primary classes correctly.

Again, it seems to us that a German must necessarily labor at a great disadvantage in teaching English, from the fact that he is led to depend upon the spelling for the pronunciation of a word in German, and this habit, adhered to for the first thirty years of man's life, is nearly impossible to be overcome; hence it is that the pupils give a wrong pronunciation to many words, making mistakes such as are not observed at the Northampton school. Competent instructors could and doubtless will correct this quite serious bar to the prosperity of the school, and we are happy to see, in the person of Mr. F. A. Rising, the chief examiner of the pupils at the exhibition, such an one.

We are informed that it is not the design of the German founders of the school to restrict its advantages to those only of German descent. Were this the case, it is evident that the school has about reached its limits, as the carefully prepared census of the Deaf and Dumb, in the State of New York, shows only fifty-one of that nationality to thirteen hundred of American parentage.

We make these criticisms solely in a friendly spirit, having the interests of the school much at heart, wishing it every success and hoping that articulation will receive all possible advantages and every encouragement in its attempts to instruct these children in whom all true philanthropists are interested.

EYE-WITNESS.

New York, April 23.

For the benefit of mutes and their friends who may visit Boston, and desire to attend Divine Service in the "Sign Language," we will state that the "Boston Deaf-Mute Christian Association" holds regular meetings three times every Sunday at 460 Washington street. The exercises consist of a Sermon at 10 1-2 o'clock in the morning; a Bible-Class at 3 P.M.; and a conference or prayer-meeting in the evening at 7 1-2 o'clock. The place where they meet is known as "Templers' Hall."

PLEASE take notice that the Editor's address is MARBLEHEAD, Mass.

EMPIRE STATE ASSOCIATION OF DEAF-MUTES.

NOTICE.

THE third biennial Convention of the "Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes," will be held at Ithaca, N. Y., August 25th and 26th, 1869.

Messrs. D. R. Tillinghast of Raleigh, N. C., Thos. J. Trist of Philadelphia, Pa., and Isaac H. Benedict of Washington, D. C., having declined the honor of delivering the Oration, it has been tendered to John Carlin of New York City, who has accepted it. Wm. Martin Chamberlain of Marblehead, Mass. has accepted the post of alternate Orator.

Messrs. Faber, Bartlett and McDougal were chosen as a Committee of Arrangements to attend to the convenience and facilitation of the convention.

Ithaca is well known to many as a very pleasant village, the scenery around which is highly picturesque. It is widely noted for its remarkable waterfalls, which range from one to four hundred feet in height and all possess great attractions to the lovers of the wonders of nature. It is easy of access, either by Cayuga Lake, connecting with the New York Central Railroad at Cayuga, or by the Ithaca and Owego Railroad, which connects with the New York and Erie Railroad at Owego.

There is situated the famous Cornell University, the Agricultural Department of which possesses several hundred acres under high cultivation. It will be worth visiting, especially by those who are farmers, who constitute a great portion of our class.

Rev. Dr. Gallaudet of New York expects to hold a service on Wednesday evening, the 25th; the Bishop preaching through his interpretation.

In view of the many attractions in and around Ithaca, it is reasonable to expect a large gathering, both to seek rural pleasures among the hills and to indulge in mental nourishment on the exercises of the Convention.

Efforts will, as usual, be put forth to make the occasion one of great interest and profit. Notice of half-fare and all other arrangements will be published in the DEAF-MUTES' FRIEND and the *State Radii* in due time.

A. JOHNSON, *President.*

H. C. RIDER, *Secretary.*

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